

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

The glove counter has been crowded with people, eager to get some of the great values we have been offering the last three days. The glove sale still goes. Women are buying yet. Come with the crowd. The reason for this sale: We have placed on sale a large assortment of \$1.00 gloves which we are now selling at only 74c per pair.

Some new choice styles WOMENS' in wrappers have just WRAPPERS. come. They are perfect fitting and made of new and desirable patterns in print and percales. One lot of wrappers, extra value at only 75c.

Other wrappers, \$1.00 to \$2.75.

Our tailor-made suits TAILOR-MADE SUITS. have caught the swing of popular fancy, no wonder when one stops to think of the immense assortment we are offering at such reasonable and popular prices.

Have you seen what MISSES' we offer in children's GARMENTS reefer, jackets and suits? If not, come and see. Be convinced that here are to be found some of the best values ever given in North Adams.

Busy days these, in our DRESS GOODS AND SILKS. departments. The AND SILKS. fancy silks are bringing attention to these departments. Some good values Saturday. Better come, hadn't you, and see them?

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

YOU

PLANT

a garden or a flower bed? We sell a full line of Vegetable and Flower seeds.

Our line of bulk seeds sold by weight or measure is as follows: Sweet Peas, all colors, dwarf and tall, Nasturtiums, Early Peas, Corn, Beans and White and Yellow Onion Sets, beside a full line of seeds in packets, both flower and vegetable.

Particular housekeepers will find something in our Broom stock that will please them.

M. V. N. Braman
12 STATE STREET.
TELEPHONE 2-20.

Wholly Unexampled Showing
in Exclusive

SPRING
SUITINGS.

For many years we have studied the art of making the best clothes that can be made, aiming for perfection. At the same time we have carefully figured to make the prices as reasonable as it is possible to secure first-class work, aiming for economy. That is one reason why our Spring Suits and Covert Coats are better value for the money than can be secured elsewhere, for perhaps a fraction less a price. If you want exclusive styles in woolens and special in make and trimmings, call and look them over.

P. J. BOLAND.

125,000 MEN FOR TWO YEARS.

President Issues Call For Volunteers This Afternoon.
Will Be Sent to States at Once.

THE STEAMER PARIS HAS NOT BEEN CAPTURED.

Many Reports of Captured Vessels. Another Spanish Vessel Brought Into Key West. Spaniards Didn't Know War Had Begun. Sec. Sherman Will Resign.

(Special Dispatch to The Transcript)

Washington, April 23.—President McKinley today issued a proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers for two years' service. It was a surprise to nearly every one who had not followed closely the events of the day in congress, and indicates anticipation of a long struggle.

It was given out at the state department that the increase in the number of men and length of service was to be prepared for more than is expected, so that in the event of continued hostilities, the army may not be temporarily disorganized by the necessity of re-enlistments. The government does not intend to report any mistakes of the civil war from over confidence in a speedy victory.

The proclamation in full is as follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by a joint resolution of congress approved on the 20th day of April, 1898, entitled "A joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect," and,

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress entitled: "An act to provide for a temporary increasing of the military establishment of the United States—in time of war and for other purposes—approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized in order to raise volunteers for the army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States,

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws, and deeming a sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to aggregate the number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of said resolution, the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged.

The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 23d day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the Independence of the United States, 122d.

(Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

(Seal.) By the President.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

The President will send a message to congress Monday asking for a formal declaration of war to be made. This is simply to establish the position of the country, for while war has actually begun complications might follow a failure to conform to international custom.

The volunteer army will probably be concentrated at Chickamauga.

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HORSES AND BICYCLES.

Team frightened by Wheels makes the town a lively place.

A bad runaway occurred at Renfrew Friday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, when a team owned by D. B. Cook that was drawing dirt off Columbia street, became frightened and ran away. The team was being driven along Columbia street when two bicyclists riders on a tandem went whirling by and frightened one of the horses, a young western colt. The colt made a jump and kicked at the wheelmen, but missed them. As the colt knocked one of the neck straps of the harnesses broke and both horses became thoroughly frightened. They started on a dead run with the driver hanging tightly to the reins. It was a dump wagon and there was no chance for the driver to get a foothold. The horses ran around the corner of the street that extends from Friend to Columbia streets, and struck the northwest corner of the second Renfrew brick block, tearing out a large foundation stone and several bricks. Some children who were on the corner had narrow escapes. The wagon skinned around the corner and the horses started to run up the road between the rear of the block and the wood sheds. The door step at Mr. McGlynn's house was displaced and finally the driver reined the horses into the side of a woodshed. The pole of the wagon protruded right through the side of the building and the horses came to a halt. It was a clever piece of horsemanship. Both horses were cut more or less and the harness was broken as were the stirrups and neck yokes on the wagon pole. One of the horses sustained a deep gash in the right hind leg.

CHURCH NOTES.

Universalist.

The pastor's Sunday morning subject will be "Christian Ambition." At 7 p.m. he will speak on "Old Ties and New Ones."

Trinity Methodist.

The pastor will speak Sunday as the pastor is in Saratoga, N. Y. attending the annual Troy District conference.

Baptist.

The pastor will speak tomorrow morning upon "The Friendship of the World." In the evening his topic will be "The Social Life of Jesus."

The Woman's Union will serve supper in the chapel next Tuesday evening at 8:30.

The Men's Social Union will meet at 7:30 Tuesday evening.

St. Mark's.

The pastor will exchange pulpits Sunday morning with Rev. J. C. Tebbets of St. John's church in North Adams.

Tuesday evening the Girls' Friendly society will hold their regular meeting.

The Young Men's club will meet Tuesday evening to transact important business.

St. Thomas'.

The Right Rev. Thomas Beaven, D. D., of Springfield will be the guest of Rev. D. C. Moran Sunday. In the evening at 7 o'clock the bishop will confirm a large class of children and adults at St. Thomas' church. There are about 200 in the class. The exercises will be very impressive and the public is invited.

At 2:30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon he will be at the church of the Assumption in Cheshire, where a class of 30 boys and girls will be confirmed.

Congregational.

Rev. Miles B. Fisher will have charge of the Sunday evening services at the Zionsite chapel.

First Concert and Ball.

About 150 people attended the first concert and ball of Victoria Diamond Lodge, Sons of St. George, at the opera house Friday evening. The concert proved very pleasing. Prof. Whittell of Newark, N. J., in his ventriloquist act was the star of the evening, and he proved himself the best performer in that respect who was ever heard here. After the concert a grand march led by Prompter F. D. Field with Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pickett was started and about 65 couples participated. There were 24 dances on the program with an intermission between the 12th and 13th. All who attended had a pleasant time. Those in charge were as follows: Committee of arrangements, N. Marsden, J. Hargraves, T. C. Greson, C. Ingham, J. R. Pickett; floor director, T. C. Greson; assistant floor director, J. Platt; aids, A. Cann, J. Sprague, John Smith, J. Brierley; reception committee, William Franklin, J. Platt, John Sutcliffe, Walter Shepard.

Benefit Dance a Success.

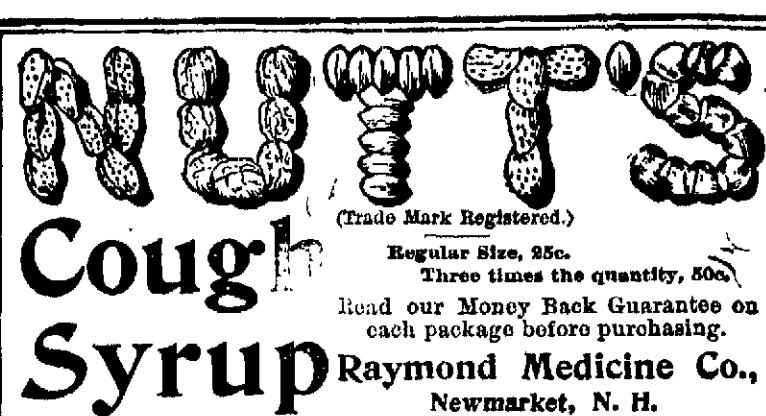
The benefit dance held in Grand Army hall under the auspices of the Robert Emmet's society was a grand success. The attendance was very large and from the time dancing commenced until the last number was over at dawn this morning everyone had a fine time. The proceeds will be large, and the society is deserving of credit for this charitable act. The members wish to thank Commander Mole and the Grand Army for their gracious offer of giving the hall free. As soon as the receipts are all in the money obtained will be given to a gentleman and his family who are worthy of it.

Third Anniversary Celebrated.

Never was there a more pleasant time spent at the Renfrew Caledonian club's hall than Friday evening. It was the third anniversary of the club and the concert program as printed in THE TRANSCRIPT a few days ago was carried out. Every participant took his part well and was deservedly applauded. Remarks on the organization and prosperity of the club showed that its members were interested in its welfare and as a result it is the finest organization of the kind in Western Massachusetts. During the evening refreshments were served and all passed of very enjoyable.

Stole a Lantern.

Three "hoboes" David McKay, Henry Brooks and Dennis Sullivan were in court this morning and fined \$5 for drunkenness. The men were in Charles Le



Will Every
Housekeeper
Please Read This?

We have added to our business a department for the latest dry cleaning process. We are now prepared to do Lace Curtains, all kinds of Draperies, all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothing, Cleaned, Dyed and Pressed; Baby Carriage Fur or Wool Robes, all kinds of Wool Blankets, also clean all kinds of Furniture Coverings.

Ladies' Gloves a Specialty.

In fact, we can clean anything and everything. Why not send your work out of town when we can do it just as well, if not better, and save you express charges? We have a competent man to take charge of this work and guarantee satisfaction or no pay.

Carpet Cleaning, Bed Renovating and Curtain Laundering is done at our shop is first-class.

Carpets Taken up, Cleaned and Laid.

W. R. CLARK & SON,
5 Brooklyn Street. Telephone 104-4.

Orders may be left at Blanchard's Dye House, Eagle Street.

THIRD
Anniversary
Sale

Beginning

TUESDAY, April 19,

And Continuing 10 Days!

When we say that this Anniversary Sale will be better than any ever held by us heretofore, we know we are making an extraordinary claim. But see for yourselves. Look over the goods and prices and you'll agree with us. It's not a Markdown Sale of old stock, but a sale of absolutely New Goods at a great saving from usual prices.

Our stocks in all departments were never in better trim than now. We have had unusual opportunities in the wholesale market to get the best at bottom prices, which enable us to name prices that must command your attention. Come here expecting to find the best offerings to be had in the city—and come early. The best things will go first, as always.

No Goods changed during this Sale.
Free delivery in and out of the city.

A. JAFFE,
22 1-2 and 24 Marshall Street.

Concrete Walks.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of North Adams, until noon of Saturday, April 30th, for constructing Sidewalks in the city during the season of 1898. Specifications and information, furnished by the undersigned.

JOHN H. EMIGH,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Spring Millinery

Ready and waiting for you! All the Novelties in

HATS and BONNETS

Secured by Misses Clark and Liveridge during their recent visit to New York.

Millinery Art :-

Is represented in its highest form in the Pattern Hats modelled from the Parisian styles. See them and we'll be

Grand opening at our new parlors Wednesday.

Clark & Liveridge.

BICYCLES

And Other Essentials.

BICYCLE SUPPLIES.

All Kinds. All Prices.

Base Ball Goods,

Fishing Tackle, Etc.

All kinds of Bicycle Repairing done by an Expert Machinist

J. W. STIFFLER,

Cor. Dean and Center Sts.

PILES Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, always taking at once, acts quickly, and cures in a few days. Dr. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and Itching of the private parts. Every box is warranted to be good for one year. Price, 50 cents and \$1.00. WILLIAMS' MANUFACTURING CO., Pross, Cleveland, Ohio.

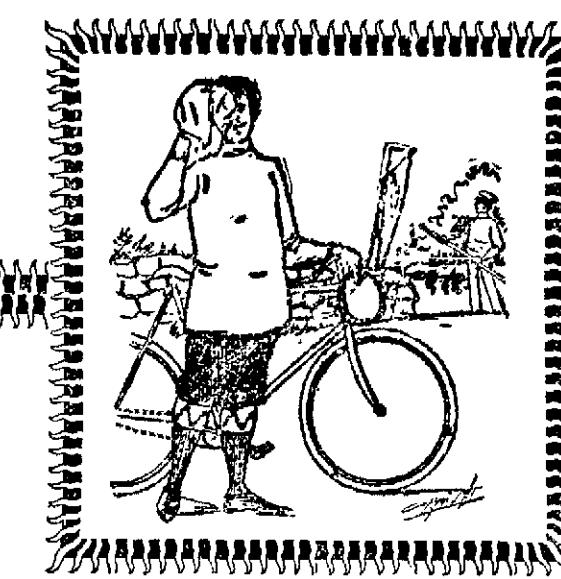
For Sale at Pratt's Drug Store.

"Positively
Perfection"
THE ANGELUS
FLOUR...



The Merit of Our Lines---

During the Past Two Weeks Has Been in
Striking Evidence.



Wolff-American and Stearns Wheels will prove their track efficiency as well as road efficiency to the people of this section during the coming season.

We have increased our Repair Shop facilities to meet the increased demand. Our Riding Hall is as popular as ever with beginners.

BERKSHIRE CYCLE CO.,
92 Main Street. Hoosac Court.

C. H. HUBBARD, Manager.

Pyrocura Cures Piles!

HOW ARE YOU TO BELIEVE IT? If you have suffered from this annoying complaint, you have heard this promised before. Probably tried countless remedies, all with the same result—disappointment. Try one more.

Try Pyrocura—

It has been successful in curing some of the most obstinate cases on record, and hundreds of local people have given it their endorsement. We do not know of a case which it has not at least benefited. Of how many other remedies can this be said? PYROCURA is purely vegetable and entirely harmless.

For sale by North Adams, Adams, Williamstown, North Pownal and Wilmington druggists.

THE PYROCURA COMPANY,
North Adams, Mass.

ALFORD

Invites
You

To Read This:

\$4,500 buys a modern house, steam heat, hot and cold water, nicely located, fine view, in perfect order and well worth the money.

And This:

\$3,500 for a good seven-room house, lot 60 feet front by 19 rods deep, apples, plums, grapes and currants in profusion, good barn.

And This:

\$800 buys a farm of 110 acres, well watered, house, 8 rooms, two barns. This is less than the cost of the land alone.

And This:

\$2,500 buys a small house, within five minutes walk of Main street.

And This:

\$1,500 buys a two-story, nine-room house, within five minutes walk of Williamstown depot, one-half acre of land, lot of fruit, Broad Brook water.

And This:

For a good investment, the nine-room tenement house, with modern improvements, that rents for \$88 per month, should receive careful consideration.

And This:

\$3,000 is the price of a new seven-room house, with good barn.

And This:

\$4,000 buys a double tenement house that rents for \$26 per month, 8 rooms in each tenement.

Fire Insurance

In the Leading Companies.

A. S. ALFORD,
Real Estate and Insurance.

90 Main Street

The Transcript

DAILY—Issued every afternoon (except Sundays) at four o'clock; 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$6 a year.

WEEKLY—Issued every Thursday morning \$1 a year in advance.

BY THE
TRANSCRIPT PUBLISHING COMPANY,
C. T. FAIRFIELD, Editor and Manager.
FROM
THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, BANTON STREET,
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

I know not what record or sin awaits me in the other world; but this I do know; that I never was so mean as to despise a man because he was poor, because he was ignorant, or because he was black.

—John A. Andrew.

MEMBERS ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from all parts of the world are received exclusively by THE TRANSCRIPT up to the hour of going to press.

WE HOLD THE WESTERN GOLDEN.

From the Seal of the city of North Adams.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APR. 23, '98

Advertisers in THE TRANSCRIPT are the best business men in this community. Their advertisements are worth reading, and they are the firms with whom to trade most advantageously.

Communications on live topics are solicited by THE TRANSCRIPT. They must be signed (not necessarily for publication) and be brief, to insure printing.

A Talk on Advertising.

SATURDAY, April 23, 1898.

"In this day doing business without advertising is like climbing three flights of stairs when the elevator is just going up," is the way one prominent Vermont business man expressed it. But he was wrong. It is more like going down stairs, while your advertising competitors are going up on the elevator.

PRESENT A SOLID FRONT.

This country and Spain are in a state of war. The first gun has been fired. The first capture has been made. Official notice has been given other nations. The conflict is on. The impassioned exclamation, then, of Senator Thurston in the senate, imploring his colleagues "for God's sake" to cease the "political bickering" in the face of the crisis will meet with a hearty amen from the people. Mr. Thurston's vehement appeal is justified by the long and fruitless debates which have prompted its utterance. This tiresome and worse than unnecessary talk of what might have been or what cannot now be, is altogether too pernicious for United States senators to indulge in, especially in the presence of the patriotic duty of legislating to carry out the will of the nation.

There is but one way of duty open to the American senate, so long as we are at war with a foreign nation, and senators cannot too thoroughly understand that there is but one way open to the approval of their constituents. That way of duty implies the dropping of partisanship, the turning of all thoughts and efforts away from the past, towards the present and the future, the forgetting of the President's politics but the remembering of his policies, and the sinking of all differences for the purpose of rallying unitedly to his support.

This is what the people are doing; this is what they expect their senators and representatives to do. If, therefore, senators do not wish to arouse the disgust of the nation let them cease political bickering and address themselves as Americans to the paramount duty of the hour—the upholding of the American flag.

WHERE SPAIN GETS ITS COAL.

The statement is made by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington: "Coal, which constitutes the most important item among Spain's non-agricultural imports, is procured chiefly from Great Britain. Of the total receipts during the year 1891 to 1895 inclusive, 92.33 per cent. came from that country, the purchases amounting to \$7,393,850 a year. Small imports were received also from France, the Netherlands and Belgium. The receipts from the United States amounted to less than 1 per cent. of the total, and had an average annual value of only \$12,477."

Great Britain leads in the total tonnage of the merchandise carried by the vessels entered and cleared in the foreign commerce of the country. It was 57.75 per cent. from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, to and from all foreign ports.

It is thus shown that in the sale of coal and in the tonnage of merchandise in her trade with Spain, Great Britain leads the rest of the world. Great Britain therefore, must have a powerful influence to cause her to give her sympathy on the side of the United States in the war now opening with Spain. But Great Britain's commercial relations with the United States makes her trade with Spain seem trivial and insignificant.

Flags on all the school buildings during the war. Every day is flag day now.

The talk is that Dry Tortugas is suitable only for a summer temperance Chautauqua.

The first naval battle will probably surprise us; but not for the reason assigned by the Spanish boasters.

"Remember the Maine," economical housekeeper, when at the local market you find war prices in force.

As long as Spain has the Philippines she will not be obliged to borrow any trouble. She'll have plenty of her own.

An invincible army could be recruited from the men who have offered their services as war correspondents.

Prospect of paving during the season does not warrant the city in leaving a street in dangerous condition until that time.

The war department has appropriated \$15,000 for balloon service in the war, but no move has been made toward recalling Andries.

The astronomers announce that Saturn can be seen in Scorpio at 4 a.m., but what the public is anxious for is to see Spain in—desertude.

There is still some difference of opinion among congressmen as to the meaning of the joint Cuban resolution as passed. But that's immaterial. Spain seems to be having little trouble in making it out.

Neither President McKinley nor General Alger, whose opportunities for military reputation came through the volunteer service, are likely to refuse a chance to the young men of the country to serve as volunteers.

It has cost the United States a large sum of money to get ready to whip a fourth-rate, bankrupt, decadent, tottering and insanely corrupt old nation, in the throes of revolution and floundering in corruption. Now let us do a thorough job of it.

Early summer is a bad time for woolen mills at the best. Disturbance of trade from war may add to the natural depression to affect this industry first. The realities of war would be brought to North Adams more than to many cities.

It was thoroughly appropriate that the Methodists in conference at Saratoga should adopt resolutions endorsing all that this country has done in its unselfish service for humanity. No war was ever waged for a higher cause or more worthy of the sanction of religion.

Readers of The Transcript and others of The Associated Press newspapers may feel sure of knowing the earliest and most accurate details of any naval action that may take place in the war. The "A. P." dispatch boat left Key West with the North Atlantic squadron yesterday.

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, who knows thoroughly the Cuban situation, and in whose judgment there is throughout the country the greatest confidence, writes this to the Troy Times: "I dislike to prophesy as to the length of the war, but considering our fighting strength and military resources, nearness to the scene of operations and Spain's distance therefrom, the aid of our Cuban allies and many other points, the war on and ought to be very short. Its ultimate effects must add greatly to the honor and national benefit of our country and its many excellent qualities command it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known."

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUVELLE, KAN.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Revival of an Ancient Jest.

The ancient jest regarding the ditto sign was revived in Cleveland not long ago, and it loses little of its sparkle because of its age.

Into the office of a local manufacturing concern, whose product is wire and wire hardware specialties, an elderly customer from out of town recently stalked.

"This here bill," he remarked, "is wrong. You've added where you should have subtracted."

"How's that?" inquired the bookkeeper.

"You've got me charged with \$20 when I don't owe you but \$12," replied the stranger.

"But I don't see how you make that out," said the bookkeeper as he glanced at the bill. "Here's one item of \$16 and another of \$4. That certainly aggregates \$20."

"Well," said the aged party, "I'm perfectly willing to stand by the bill. It's your own bill, you know, and I'll pay you just what it calls for."

"Well, it calls for \$20."

"Yes, it does, added, but not subtracted."

"What in the world do you mean?"

"I mean this," said the aged patron. And he spread the bill flat on the counter. The bookkeeper glanced at it again. These are the items he read:

"Sold to Mr. Phineas T. Blank:
4 iron wheelbarrows at \$4.....\$16
1 wooden do at \$4.....4
22

WASHINGON, April 23.—[Special]—One important task which the United States government has before it is the cleaning up of Havana in a way that will put a stop to the ravages of yellow fever there. Yellow fever at Havana is a constant menace to the health of the people of our country. The best we have been able to do in the past is to guard against importation of germs by enforcing rigid inspection and quarantine regulations. No serious efforts have ever been made by the Spanish authorities to remove the source of danger, which beyond doubt is the inexpressibly foul harbor of Havana. The Spanish have been content to let this stand and fester year after year and decade after decade. If the miasms were left to themselves, it would doubtless remain as it is for centuries more. But the United States is a different sort of government, and within a few weeks it is believed a new policy will have been instituted in Havana.

Home of Yellow Fever.

One of the first things our government proposes to do in Havana is to clean out that harbor. Yellow fever must be extirpated as a measure of protection to the interests of our own people, to say nothing of Havana and Cuba, and the soldiers we may find it necessary to keep in the island for a long time to come. Engineers say the harbor can be cleaned. Some years ago an English firm offered to clean the harbor if the Spanish government would give them what they found in the bottom of the bay for their reward. The government would not do it, probably because it believes the traditions that buried in the mud of the harbor is vast wealth in gold and precious stones and metals, lost there during the last three centuries. Besides the Spanish could not see that much was to be gained by going through such an expensive and troublesome process as cleaning out a harbor.

Just how the harbor is to be cleaned does not as yet appear. One suggestion has been made that the narrow entrance between Morro and Punta do be converted and all the water within the harbor proper be pumped out, enabling scows and scavengers to literally scrape out the rotten debris which now makes this pretty bay the dirtiest in the world. But to do this, while perhaps possible as an engineering feat, would surely threaten Havana with epidemic of the most deadly disease during the progress of the work, besides stopping business and navigation for a long time. The most likely method is to dredge the harbor bottom thoroughly and sticking to it till the nasty hole had been completely cleaned out.

Future of Cuba.

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Future of Cuba.

Aside from the question of war, many of our public men have been giving attention to the future of Cuba. They realize that we have a pretty large task before us in that island. To get the Spaniards out is, of course, the first thing, but after that a stable government must be set up, the hundreds of thousands of destitute people must be fed and put back upon their tillage acres so that they may recover their lost farms and support themselves and their families. There are railroads to reconstruct, ditches to dig, harbors to clean, docks to repair, waterworks systems to renovate, schools to build and all manner of things to be done or to be started going at least before it can be fairly said the United States has performed the full measure of its duty in Cuba. If the United States sticks to its task in the way in which it usually sticks to anything it undertakes, in five years the Cubans will not know their own country and will bide the day the Yankees took hold of it.

I should not be surprised if one result of the American occupation of Havana was a recovery of the battle-scarred Maine from the ooze of the harbor in which it was fast sinking. There is in Washington still the most intense desire to know all of the truth about that disaster and a feeling that we never shall know it until the Maine is raised bodily by means of immense cofferdams built around her distorted and dismembered parts. To do this would cost a great deal of money, and yet I believe the American congress would gladly vote the appropriation with which to do it. The destruction of the Maine burned and bored its impress deep into the hearts and minds of the American people, and as long as there is the possibility of restoring the ship to life I believe congress will be disposed to authorize the necessary expenditure.

The pretty and picturesque neck and shoulder effects and the new way of adjusting the fronts render the very fashionable princess dress one of the most attractive models of the season.

Capes this spring fall well over the hips and are lined with checks of black and white, white and heliotrope or black and red and blue and green. A round hood and sleeves are carefully fitted and very slightly trimmed.

The pretty and picturesque neck and shoulder effects and the new way of adjusting the fronts render the very fashionable princess dress one of the most attractive models of the season.

The choice of shirt waist this season is very great, and it depends entirely upon what occasions you wish to wear them in determining upon the kind of material that best.

Close trim and natty in effect are all of new tailor gowns made by celebrated French artists. Skirts are narrowly gored, and sleeves are carefully fitted and very slightly trimmed.

The pretty and picturesque neck and shoulder effects and the new way of adjusting the fronts render the very fashionable princess dress one of the most attractive models of the season.

There is no manner of doubt that grass lines and the sheer green lawns are back again for the summer favor which the temptations of their new patterns and colorings have already established. The season has not yet been fulfilled.

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The North Adams Transcript.



THE NORTH ADAMS DAILY TRANSCRIPT, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 23, 1898.



MAJOR-GENERAL NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding the Army of the United States of America.



An Artistic Ending.

THE sun shone under her straw hat and made her shade her eyes with her hand, as she looked up at me, standing by the edge of the river.

"Now, Mr. Conway," she said, "are you quite sure you can manage a canoe?"

"I'll promise you a new frock, Miss Delia, if I upset you," said I, gallantly.

"Don't be rash," she laughed; "perhaps I'll think a new frock well worth a wetting."

"I said—if I upset you," I replied; "if you upset yourself, I cry off the bargain."

"I'm sure you'll never be so mean as to argue the cause of the damage," said Delia; "anyway, I'll risk it."

"I feel a little afraid," she said, as I gave her my hand to help her aboard.

I am inclined to think, however, that her hesitation was not altogether due to nervousness, but was a little influenced by the fact that she has the prettiest little feet in the world and was wearing the very daintiest of brown shoes, which showed to the best advantage, as she stood in timid uncertainty, one foot on shore and one poised over the canoe. I confess the attitude was fascinating to me, more especially as it necessitated a very distinct pressure of my steady hand.

I was the more convinced that the timidity was affected when she eventually settled herself among the cushions in the bows of the canoe, for all the world as if to the manner born. Indeed, as I stepped warily in the center of the craft, I am sure I was really the more nervous of the two, but then I could judge of my shortcomings as a canoeist far better than she.

"Now then," I said, "are you quite sure you are comfortable?"

She gave a last smooth to the folds of her brown skirt, gave a little pat to the sleeves of her white blouse, and lay back against the red cushions with a sigh of content.

"Yes," said she sweetly; "I am quite ready."

I let go the tuft of grass to which I had been clinging, pushed off gently with my paddle, and we were fairly afloat.

The sunshine sparkled on the water, the leaves of the trees waved ever so softly in the breeze, the bright-colored dragonflies darted hither and thither, while along the bank the bees flew languidly from flower to flower, as if they only kept themselves awake by incessant buzzing.

"Isn't it delightful?" murmured Delia.

"It is, indeed," I assented, but would have done so more truthfully if the bows of the canoe had not displayed so great a reluctance to keep straight up the river.

The splash of the water from the paddle was wonderfully soothing, and my fair companion closed her eyes. Directly she did so, politeness no longer debarred me from gazing my fill at her upturned face.

I looked admiringly, taking mental stock of her charms. How softly her dark eyelashes swept her cheek—how coquettishly curved her mouth—how dainty the suspicion of a dimple either side her lips—how delicately turned her chin—how becoming the red cushion to her wealth of black hair—yes, undoubtedly her nose was retrousse, but a fig for your stately Greek beauties! there is a fascination in the — crash into the bank went the bow of the canoe, and the subject of my reverie opened her eyes with a start.

For the life of me I cannot steer a canoe and think of something else at the same time. By the greatest good luck we were not upset.

"I am most awfully sorry," I stammered.

"I was nearly asleep," she said.

"I can't think what happened; it was dreadfully careless of me."

"Oh, it really doesn't matter," she replied, with great good nature.

I paddled clear of the bank and vowed such a collision should not occur again. Delia, however, made no further attempt to go to sleep.

"How smoothly the river runs," she said, thoughtfully.

"Unlike the course of true love," I added rather weakly.

It was not a very apposite remark, but then I knew the topic of love was a dangerous one for me, and so, foolhardy, I courted it, as the moth the candle.

There was a pause in the conversation, while I successfully negotiated a sudden bend in the river.

"It's a great pity, isn't it?" said Delia.

"What is?" I inquired.

"Why, that the course of true love never runs smooth."

"Oh, but it does sometimes, really," I asserted.

"I suppose the love isn't really true, then," said she. "Nowadays, books and plays nearly always end unhappily."

and it is an extraordinary pleasure to look right into them longer than is actually necessary while listening to, or making, a remark; only, speaking of artistic endings made me feel quite certain there was a more artistic ending to such a look than mutually to drop our eyes.

I was just thinking about this, and how very graceful some girls look in a canoe, when, like a fool, I let my paddle catch in a weed. I endeavored as gently as possible to extricate it, but the weed proved obstinate. Delia grew nervous and sat up in the canoe.

"Oh, please be careful, Mr. Conway," she cried.



A NEW YORK "BOY OF THE PERIOD."

"Oh, well," said I, philosophically, "there are two sorts of love; there is a passionate love, full of presentiment, which makes a man morbid and melancholy, and forces him a thousand times to curse the fate that brings it to him, but this sort of love is too lofty for a workaday world, and the only artistic ending is a tragic one."

I am afraid I bore Delia now and again by holding forth in this way, but she only gave the politest possible yawn, as she said "And what about the other?"

"The other," I went on, taking care to watch the course of the canoe, "is a tender pastoral love, which makes a man cheerful and take rosy views of life, causing him to thank Heaven every day that such a love has fallen to his lot, and the artistic ending is wedding bells and domestic happiness."

"Dear me, Mr. Conway," said Delia, smiling, "you seem to know a great deal about it."

Delia has the sweetest gray-brown eyes,

I pulled a trifle harder, but to no purpose. Then I lost patience. I gave the paddle a sharp jerk, the weed gave way all too suddenly. Delia gave a little scream, and I clutched wildly at the side of the canoe in a vain attempt to keep my balance. . . . It was all over in a moment, and when I say all, I include Delia, myself, and the canoe. Fortunately, we were close to the bank and the water was shallow. I scrambled ashore and helped Delia on to dry land as best I could.

"Really, Miss Delia," I said, feeling unutterably foolish. I caught the painter of the canoe and rescued the floating paddle. "I'll never forgive myself for this; I wish you were a man and could swear at me."

"What an awful fright I must look," said poor Delia, putting back her wet hair from her face.

I murmured of "Venus rising from the sea," but indistinctly, suddenly doubting the propriety of the allusion.

"Don't forget your bargain, Mr. Conway," said she, shaking the water from her bedraggled skirt; "will you order the frock, or shall I, and send you in the bill?"

I know it was not a very suitable occasion to do anything so serious as make an offer of marriage; also, that it was a very prosaic way of putting it, but, upon my word, I couldn't help it.

"I wish you would give me the right always to pay your bills," I said.

Delia blushed, and then she laughed.

"I don't think I mind if I do," she said.

We were both very wet and both very muddy, but I looked into those forementioned brown eyes, and this time she didn't turn away, for I discovered the more artistic ending—I put my arm round her waist and kissed her.

Authors in Prison

The remarkable trial of M. Zola, and the sentence of one year's imprisonment passed upon the famous author, recall other instances in which writers of worldwide reputation have suffered imprisonment for their fearless writing or for other reasons.

It is extremely likely that M. Zola will spend his time in prison by writing a book, and if so the new work will be by no means the only book which has been written within prison walls. The most famous instance that comes to mind is, of course, "The Pilgrim's Progress," which John Bunyan wrote during the twelve years he was confined in Bedford Jail.

A widely-read story of recent years, "When We Were Boys," had its origin in prison, being written by Mr. William O'Brien, when that gentleman was undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for a political offense in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien, who is an author of considerable ability, has been prosecuted no fewer than nine times.

Mr. Edmund Yates, the author of about two dozen novels and other works, suffered imprisonment in connection with a well-known "society" journal of which he was proprietor. A libel appeared in the paper concerning Lord Lonsdale and a lady of high rank, and Mr. Yates was committed and sentenced in January, 1885, to four months' imprisonment. He was confined only a month, however, being released in February through ill-health.

Tom Paine, the author of "The Age of Reason" and other famous works, escaped imprisonment in this country by flight, only to be thrown into prison on another charge in another country. Paine's "Rights of Man," which created an enormous sensation, and reached the amazing circulation of one and a half million copies, involved several persons in heavy penalties, one man being transported for fourteen years for selling the book.

Paine was prosecuted and found guilty, but managed to get to France, where he was elected a deputy to the National Convention. There he advocated that the king should be offered a safe asylum in America, and that suggestion displeasing the Robespierre faction, Paine was imprisoned, being confined eleven months.

Though England is still without a monument to Oliver Cromwell, a stained glass window dedicated to the memory of "the late John Hampden, who was slain on Chalgrove Field in 1643," has been put up in the parish church at Great Hampden, Buckinghamshire. Curiously enough, it is intended to commemorate the sixty years' reign of Queen Victoria.

A Summer Idyl.

A boat afloat 'neath a summer sky,
And—the old sweet story!—you and I
Watching the gleams and the shadows fly.

The same old story—a new-made friend,
Two youthful loves that together bind,
A summer holiday—then the end.

A sad farewell and a short good-by,
An aching heart and a smothered sigh,
And we're parted forever—you and I.

But backward looking, when all is done,
One of us feels—is it only one?
A sense of something empty and gone.

Something gone and a sense of pain,
Faith once lost, and then sought in vain,
And a life that is never "the same again!"

It is like a tale that was never done,
It is like a beautiful song half sung,
'T were better if never had been begun.

But away up there where all hearts are known
Each tangled life with its weary moan
Is gathered up to the Master's throne.

And when at last 'neath the mercy seat
The children of earth together meet,
He will have made each skein complete.

And O that the mists of earth may fly,
And earth-doubts melt in a cloudless sky,
When we meet in eternity—You and I!

—Ida Rose.



From the drawing by John Charlton.

"THE RIGHT OF THE STRONGER."

A REAL ADVENTURE IN CEYLON.

THE RULERS OF SPAIN.

ON May 27, 1886, little Alfonso XIII., of Spain, came into the world to cheer his recently widowed mother and to knit the conflicting parties of that country into a more appreciative consideration of the good but passive government of his father. From birth the baby was King of Spain, and all official measures were presented in his name, but his mother, the Dona Maria Christina, continued her regency, which is to last until he is sixteen years of age.

The rapidly shifting slides of Spanish politics have brought many and varied statesmen and generals into high positions in the Madrid Government and into close touch with the palace, but, more than Martinez Campos, more than Castellar, more than Azcarraga, although not more than the late Canovas, Praxeles Mateo Sagasta has always, when in office, exercised his duties to the full extent of the trust reposed in him by the Queen Regent, at the same time remaining as true to his political convictions as the peculiar traditions of Spanish Government gave him precedent for.

He is now nearly seventy-one years of age, and is not a handsome man to look upon; in feature, form, manner of speech,



THE DONA MARIA CHRISTINA.
Queen Regent of Spain.

he hardly suggests the Premier, much less the Premier of a hidalgo Government. Like Canovas he is of humble origin, but unlike the dead grandee he never had autocratic ambitions, and in all that he does, says, and appears he is never far removed from the intellectual middle class in which he first laid the reputation of his honesty and business ability, coupled with a whole-souled interest in humanity at large. And recent events have emphasized the fact that the attributes he possessed as a common engineer, away back in the early fifties, have undergone no radical change, even though the baleful clouds of his environment may from time to time obscure from foreign gaze his very amiable traits.

Sagasta's political career dates from 1854, when he was elected a member of the Cortes from Zamora. He was a Liberal, and entertained radical views on government by sovereigns. He was one of the leaders of the insurrection that was waged against Queen Isabella II., in 1856, not because he was an advocate of the Salic law, which forbade women to reign in the peninsula, but because of the utter corruption of the Government. His party met defeat, and he was forced for a time to seek shelter in France, but returned to Spain when amnesty was proclaimed. Later he edited the organ of his party, "Iberia," and managed to keep out of revolutionary cliques until 1866, when he again struck, was again defeated, and again fled to France, where he remained until after the abdication of Queen Isabella.

The movement which drove the Duca d'Aoste from power he was not in sympathy with, but neither he nor his Party of Progress made any very formidable resistance to the decision of Canovas and the grandees to invite Don Alfonso, the seventeen-year-old son of the exiled Isabella, to the throne. In fact, the only objection was made by the Carlists, who fired a few shots at the train that bore the Prince from Valencia to Madrid. All dissenting parties eagerly rallied around the young King to help him drive the soldiers of Don Carlos over the frontier. Alfonso XII. was a popular King—popular with the army for his love of military affairs and with the people for his natural human generosity and liberal ideas.

For a brief period after the re-establishment of the monarchy Senor Sagasta remained out of politics, but in June, 1875, he gave his adherence to the cause of Alfonso XII.



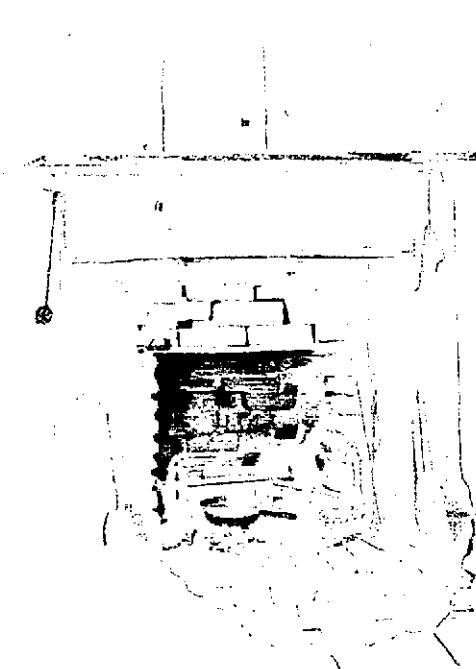
ALFONSO XIII.,
King of Spain.

and made great efforts to form a Liberal Constitutional party, so sorely needed by the Government. But when, two years later, the administration showed signs of intolerable conservatism, all the dormant spirit of his earlier radicalism seemed to awaken and he gathered a formidable Opposition to his standard. In 1880 a new Liberal party was formed, and he eagerly joined it. Since then he has directed the affairs of state on five separate occasions, not counting the present, in which he succeeded the short-lived Government of Azcarraga which attempted last Fall to carry out the plans bequeathed to the Ministry by Canovas.

King Alfonso XIII. chose for his second bride the Archduchess Maria Christina, niece of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary. It is she who is now Queen Regent. The marriage took place by proxy in Madrid, in the

Summer of 1879, and on November 29 of that year the wedding nuptials were celebrated in the same city.

As time went on Alfonso endeared himself more and more to his subjects, and Conservative and Liberal cabinets succeeded each other without causing more than a brief wave of discomfiture to the dynasty. Two daughters were born to the King and Queen—Mercedes, named



SNAP SHOT AT OLD KITCHEN IN CADIZ.

with touching reference for his first wife, and Maria Theresa. The King died in Madrid in 1885.

When the poor little posthumous baby boy came there was great and general rejoicing. He had no father to present him to the assembled dignitaries on a golden charger; that office was performed by a Court Chamberlain, but his advent, with its accompanying romance, deeply impressed the people and cemented still more firmly the bonds of fealty between subject and Queen Regent.

Alfonso XIII. will, of course, be twelve years old in the coming May. From birth he has been carefully reared according to the historical custom at the Madrid Court; his Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., was selected to be his godfather. Up to the age of nine he was under the exclusive care of his mother, but that now principally falls upon his tutors and instructors.

To-day he is described as being a good-looking lad of slight, graceful figure, pale face, and large, lustrous eyes. His figure is well proportioned, his carriage is erect, and he moves with a light, quick step. He has not perfect health, however, and fears have of late been entertained that he will become a consumptive like his father.

At the Madrid palace he occupies a suite with his attendants on the ground



SEÑOR SAGASTA,
The Spanish Premier.

floor. At play or at his books he usually is clothed in the fatigue uniform of a cadet of the Royal Artillery School of Segovia, but on state occasions he wears that of a Captain General. He has been allowed to keep his father's valet, old Prudencio, whose name in Spanish romance suggests many things. His military instruction is conducted by General Sanchis, formerly Professor of the Royal Artillery School. General Sanchis has quarters at the palace, as have his two literary tutors, Major Costijon of the Staff Corps, Major Longa of the Royal Artillery, and his professor in naval affairs, Rear Admiral Aguirre. These gentlemen keep the young man constantly in sight until he is resigned to his mother or sisters in the afternoon. He speaks Spanish, English, German, and French fluently.

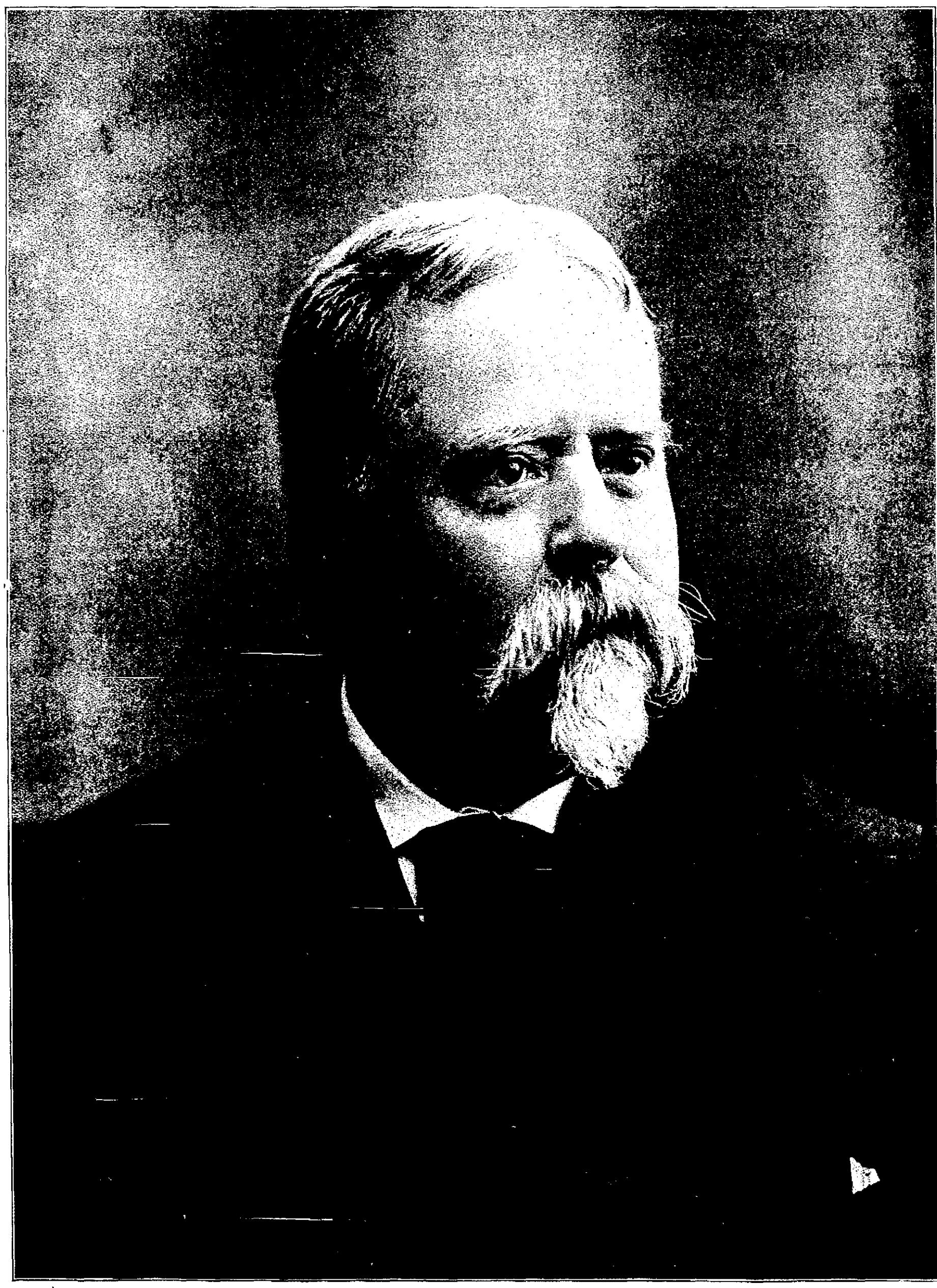
The little fellow's life is passed almost exclusively in the company of those many years his senior, and his only playfellows are his sisters and occasionally the young Count di Caserta, a son of the Neapolitan Bourbon, and who is a cadet at the Royal Artillery School.

After his studies are concluded for the day, which is usually at about 2 o'clock, his sisters or his mother take him for a drive over to the Casa de Campo, a picturesque royal demesne on the opposite bank of the Manzanares. He is fond of pony riding and has a bicycle, and his greatest joy is when Summer comes and the Court moves to the Miramar Summer Palace, in San Sebastian. He is a good boy and a good Catholic, his spiritual education being conducted by a priest of the Pope's own household. As may be imagined, his companions have made him fully realize the importance of his position, and his mother has taught him to believe in the principle of the divine right of kings. But she has also taught him a legend in her own tongue which he repeats to her when she kisses him good night: "Könige müssen gut regieren."

She: Surely, my dear, you will consider the matter carefully before consenting to Clara's marriage with old Mr. Cashman?

He: Yes. I shall have his books examined by an expert.

"Never be critical upon the ladies," was the maxim of an old Irish peer, remarkable for his homage to the sex. "The only way that a true gentleman ever will attempt to look at the faults of a pretty woman is to shut his eyes."



GEN. FITZ-HUGH LEE, OF VIRGINIA, CONSUL-GENERAL AT HAVANA,

Who was temporarily relieved from duty by the United States Government on April 9, by reason of our then strained relations with Spain.

ARMY AND NAVY ADVISORY BOARD.

FOR some time prior to April 1 Secretaries Long and Alger had under official consideration a proposition to form a board to be composed of one officer each from the army and the navy to systematize and harmonize the defensive operations along the Atlantic seaboard in order that there might be no clashing between the two great arms of the Government. As a result the army and navy advisory board was instituted with Capt. A. S. Barker,

Paris find it here beneath our feet in the old quarters of the city round Notre Dame and the Hotel de Ville, where gold is teeming in greater plenty than amid the rocky boulders of California or beneath the soil of Ballarat," said Ducasse, the great treasure seeker.

As if to mock this feverish and never-ceasing chase, not one of the great traditional treasures—of which four are believed to exist—has been yet brought to light, although now and then some token has been vouchsafed of their real existence. From time to time, for instance, the tradition of the famous treasure buried by Napoleon's order on his hur-



CAPT. A. S. BARKER, U. S. N.,
Member of Army and Navy Advisory Board

recently the naval aide to Secretary Long, as the member from the navy and Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner, Chief of the Bureau of Military Intelligence, was designated by Secretary Alger to act with Capt. Barker as the representative of the army. The work of this board will be very important, as through it the two great departments of the Government at all times will work in perfect unison. It is believed by many of the war and navy officials, that the board, composed as it is by two of the most efficient officers, will prove of distinct value.

TREASURE-SEEING IN PARIS.

UNDISCOVERED TREASURES SUSPECTED DURING THE VARIOUS SIEGES OF THE CITY.

Some Parisians are actually kept from wandering by conviction that there is hidden treasure behind the walls or beneath the flooring or in the chimney nook or under the roof.

You are told that during the numberless sieges to which Paris has been subjected and the internal revolutions it has undergone there exists not a cellar or a garret but has become the receptacle of some part of the immense riches accumulated in religious houses and old families.

There is, perhaps, nothing irrational in the supposition that in the good old times, when convents were made the depositories not only of the secrets of the aristocracy, but of the family jewels likewise, instances must have occurred wherein these deposits were buried and remain undiscovered, together with the treasure of the confraternity. But human folly has of late years exalted this rational possibility into dazzling certainty. Every means is now resorted to, and more gold and precious time expended than the most valuable treasure could repay, in order to seize the secret which still resists discovery.

"While you of the matter-of-fact, plodding Anglo-Saxon race are toiling and broiling in Australia and California searching for gold, we gold-seekers of

rid departure from the Tuileries before Waterloo is justified by the turning up in all parts of the palace garden of gold pieces and silver crowns.

The boles of the elm trees down the middle alley of the garden were all marked with hieroglyphic signs, which, ceasing at certain points, began again on the lime trees of the Terrace of the Fenilians. But the elm tree where these signs began and the lime tree on which they have ended have been uprooted and the soil all about them turned over without avail.

Then, during the laying out of the Bois de Boulogne, great interest was excited by the fencing off a portion of the wood close to the Pre Catelan, and the ransacking of this small spot for a month under the superintendence of a government officer; while crowds waited anxiously outside the line to see one of the forty workmen strike upon the golden deposit confidently believed to have been buried there by Fouche, Duke of Orléans. The hoard is actually calculated as part of the family wealth.—Chambers's Journal.

Buddha's jewel case has perhaps been discovered in the Bistri district of the Northwest province, in Hindooostan, not far from the Nepaul frontier. In excavating a shrine a coffin-shaped stone box was found containing jeweled ornaments, cut gems, marble and crystal vases, and some bones. Round one of the crystal vases runs an inscription which reads as though the contents of the box had belonged to Buddha himself.

Black is the worst color for the eyes, and some tailors charge more for making black than colored clothes. This fact has induced American school-masters to abandon the time-honored "blackboard." The best board is a creamy white, but any soft mellow white will do, according to the light available. The chalk should be a clear sky-blue, with canary-orange and clear dark-green for extra colors.

THE RISE AND FALL OF A MILLIONAIRE.

THE recent talk about the destitute daughter of the late Allen B. Wilson, inventor of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, has caused renewed interest in the fortunes of the sewing machine millionaire, particularly among the Berkshire Hills. The famous rotary bobbin and hook that took the lockstitch principle out of the monopoly of the Elias Howe patents were invented at North Adams, Mass. Wilson, their inventor, went to North Adams somewhere in the late 30's and worked at his trade of cabinet making with the firm of Ingraham & Adams. There it was that the bobbin and hook were invented and the foundation of the vast Wheeler & Wilson concern was laid. Wilson was practically an unknown and a very erratic character. He spent all his spare time and money on his invention and trusted his secret to few men, one of whom was Jasper H. Adams, a retired furniture dealer of North Adams, between whom and Wilson a life-long friendship existed. Mr. Adams was an apprentice in the cabinet shop where Wilson worked and was a brother of one of the proprietors of the concern.

When Wilson perfected his invention he started out to find a capitalist to help him put it on the market. He struck out and tramped to Pittsfield, but did not remain in that place. He pushed on to Waterbury, Conn., where he met Wheeler, who became the other member of the firm of Wheeler & Wilson. In due time the sewing-machine was on the market, and in ten years Wilson was a millionaire. For many years he drew a salary of \$15,000 from the company for looking after the patent litigation, and this was in addition to his income from the company's profits. Wilson always remembered the taunts and incredulity of North Adams people, and when he became rich he resolved to show them that he had conquered. He built the city's well-known hostelry, "The Wilson," for this end, and spent an immense sum of money. He reserved rooms for himself in the hotel and was a frequent visitor.

Wilson married Miss Harriet Brooks of Williamstown nearby. They met when Wilson was in poverty and when Miss Brooks sang in the North Adams Methodist choir. They were married about the time Wilson left North Adams with his invention in his pocket. When fortune smiled on the inventor he built a palatial residence in Waterbury, which was the home of his family during his palmy days. Two children were born, one of whom died. Mrs. Wilson and her daughter were left practically penniless when Wilson died, and the Wheeler sons, who had inherited their father's wealth, pensioned

Mrs. Wilson for life. Mrs. Wilson died several years ago and the daughter, who by that time had been married and divorced, was left alone and penniless. She is now under the care of the Milford (Conn.) authorities. Her friends are unable to do much for her because of her characteristics. She is a woman of unblemished character, who inherited much of the pronounced eccentricities of her father. Her husband, Henry Merwin, had some peculiarities like her own and a separation was brought about, the Merwin family paying the young woman a few hundred dollars.

The story of the waste of the Wilson millions is a pathetic one. Their owner was a mechanical genius, whose other qualities could not stand the power and

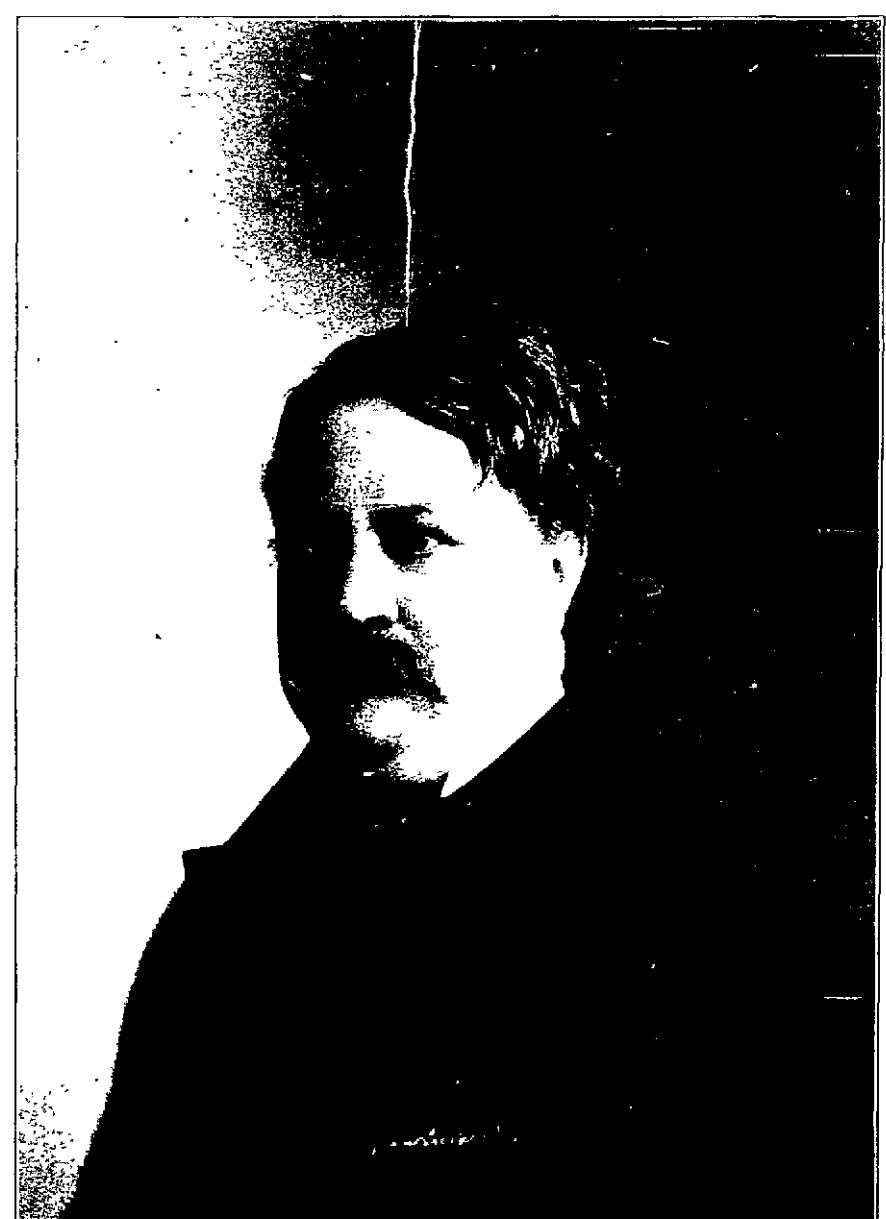


ALLEN B. WILSON.

pressure of wealth. He became reckless and wasted his money in a riotous way and died a physical and mental wreck. The mansion that he built in Waterbury was converted into the city hospital and a few days ago the former millionaire's daughter, who was a child of luxury in its halls, was refused admittance to one of its wards as a charity patient.

Alaskan demand has caused dealers in evaporated fruit and vegetables at Portland, Ore., to double their plants and the number of their employees.

After getting some hounds and catching five wildcats and thirteen coyotes, a Lower Powder, Ore., man was able to leave his sheep in his fields in safety.



SENATOR W. E. MASON, OF ILLINOIS.
The chief among the irrepressible "War Spirits."

JUDGE SPEER AS GRANT'S EULOGIST.

HERE will be added interest in this year's celebration of General Grant's birthday at Galena, Illinois because, for the first time, the memorial address is to be delivered by an ex-Confederate. This event will emphasize the dying out of the animosities and the bitterness created by the war. The committee having the exercises in charge discovered as soon as it began to discuss the selection of a speaker that the idea of inviting a Southern man to eulogize the Union leader was acceptable to all, and they soon united upon the Hon. Emory Speer of Georgia, as one likely to accept the invitation and competent to utilize the opportunities of the occasion to the best advantage. They wrote to him at once and in his cordial reply the Judge said: "I do not hesitate to accept the invitation, and if I can give any adequate expression of the carefulness and honor with which the renown of that great American is cherished by his countrymen who dwell in the Southern States I shall be happy indeed." Judge Speer went into the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen, served in the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, which was a part of the famous Orphan Brigade, under the command of Gen. (afterward Chief Justice) Lewis of that State. He participated in 1864 in the defense of Macon. Commenting on the selection of Judge Speer the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph says: "April 27, 1898 will mark almost exactly a third of a century since the war

closed, and it is indicative of the wondrous revolution which has come about in the intervening years that from the very home of Grant should come a request that one who wore the gray should speak to those who knew the commander of the Union Army as a neighbor and fellow citizen. The celebration of the day will be something more than a celebration of Grant's birth. It

marks in history the recession of sectional prejudice. Grant on his deathbed repeated the words 'Let us have peace.' They were uttered almost with his dying breath. What more fitting, then, than that a Confederate soldier should respond to the sentiment in the very place from which Grant went out to do battle!

Taken "Unconventionally."

Conventional portraits of Paderewski are common enough. In whatever country he may be appearing at the time the shop windows disclose the head and hair of the great pianist in bewildering and almost frightful variety. It is the picture of the unprofessional man—the artist or orator or statesman as he appears "off duty"—that most interests the public. Not many months ago Paderewski was traveling with his suite through the far West in a private car and one fine morning he stepped off the train to get some fresh air and a look at the sun-bounding country while the locomotive was stopping to "take a drink." This was near Los Angeles, Cal., and our artist chanced to be hovering near with his camera. He was quick to see his opportunity and ten minutes later, by the exercise of his powers of persuasion, he had Paderewski and his companions effectively grouped with a background of semi-tropical foliage. The party included beside the pianist, his manager, his press agent, his tuner, his violin, his barber and three parlor-car attendants. Some days later, when the finished pictures were placed in his hands, Paderewski was delighted with them and exclaimed with unusual animation: "This

is the first unprofessional or unconventional photograph that I have ever had taken—but it won't be the last. I must confess I rather like myself this way."

The new oxygen treatment for wounds is regarded by the medical profession as of the greatest value and as a distinct advance in surgery. Not only does it bring about healing in cases that seemed hopeless



JUDGE EMORY SPEER, OF GEORGIA

less, but the new skin is wholly unlike scar tissue. It is soft, thick, smooth, fair, loose warm skin not ridged or seamed, and hardly to be distinguished from healthy structures.

In Baltimore a horse died a few days ago aged forty years.



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CAT AND DOG STORIES.

THIS were relating queer stories about dogs and cats when one of the company told this: "I will relate an incident that once fell under my observation while on a voyage from Chili to New York. For a number of years I had been living at a small nitrate port in northern Chili and having finished the contract on which I had been engaged

I secured passage

in an American ship bound to New York. A few days

before sailing I

climbed to meet the captain in the

street and he asked me if I could get

him a cat remarking

that the one he

had on board ship

was lonesome and

desired a companion.

In the bodega

where I had been

employed there

lived a large and

ever increasing

tribe of cats of all

sizes and descriptions

and I readily

agreed to procure

one for him. Among

the cats in the bodega

was an enormous

creature with

cropped ears and

tail, whose coat was

a marvel of beauty

in orange and

black. At my re

quest one of the

peons caught this

cat, and I sent him

on board to the

captain. A few

days afterward we

sailed. On board

ship one naturally

becomes interested

in matters which on

shore would hardly

attract attention

and so it happened

that I took a great

interest in the ac

tions of these cats.

You will remember

that one of these

cats was a native

of the United

States while the

other was born in

Chili consequently

it is not surprising

that the languages

of their respective

countries being dif

ferent, they were

unable to under

stand each other.

Many a night, when

they were down

in the fore peak, I have listened to

their whining, mewing and catawauling

and have noticed the great differ

ence in the tone and inflection of

their voices. It was quite apparent that

one spoke Spanish and the other English.

The poor Chilean cat became terribly

homesick and would spend the greater

part of his time mewing pitifully. I have

no doubt that he tried heroically to learn English but having been bred in a benighted country his early education had been sadly neglected and he found it an impossibility. One night during the mid-watch—that is, about two o'clock in the morning—as I was walking the deck with the mate I saw this cat jump onto the taffrail. He remained there a few minutes and then with a wild yell of utter despair threw himself into the sea. He had committed suicide."

Here is the "Spectator's" latest dog story.

"Zulu" who sleeps in the basement of a large house in a fashionable quarter of one of our largest cities, was early one Sunday morning lately roused by an outbreak of fire which had apparently been smoldering for some time between the floor of the dining room and ceiling of the room below. He after repeatedly scratching at the bed room door of one of the servants succeeded in waking her. Thinking the dog must be unwell, she let him into her room, and got into bed again but was not allowed to sleep as "Zulu" sitting close by her bedside, kept "talking."



"ZULU"

to her (as she describes it) so vigorously that she suspected something must be wrong. On getting up the dog appeared so delighted that she followed him out of the room, and on looking into one of the rooms, discovered the ceiling burning. Upon rousing the owner of the house, who immediately had the fire-alarm rung (which was fortunately close at hand), "Zulu," seeming to know he had done his duty, rushed upstairs to his mistress and left the house with the children, evidently satisfied that he had fulfilled his part. On the fire brigade's arrival it was found that the fire had taken serious hold.

The timely action of the dog, however, saved the dwelling, and the Alliance Insurance Co., with whom the premises were insured, has awarded a silver medal to "Zulu." We hope it will not disturb any Russophobe's enjoyment of this story to learn that "Zulu" is a Russian poodle.

A "Well, and how did you sleep last night? Did you follow my advice and begin counting?"

B "Yes, I counted up to eighteen thousand."

A "And then you fell asleep?"

B "No, then it was time to get up."

CONNECTICUT'S OLD ARSENAL.

CONNECTICUT'S State arsenal is one of the oldest buildings used for the storage of war munitions in the United States. It was erected in 1812 and registered as a fire-proof building. As it is entirely a wooden affair except for the outer walls, which are brick, the mention of the term in referring to the arsenal is always an occasion for ridicule. It is located a mile from Hartford city hall, on Windsor avenue, and built upon land purchased for \$125, which to-day is worth about \$30,000. The structure is of plain colonial design, with gable roof and cupola. Over the large folding doors is the Connecticut coat-of-arms. Here are stored the equipments of the State militia, such as tents, blankets, extra arms, uniforms and general supplies.

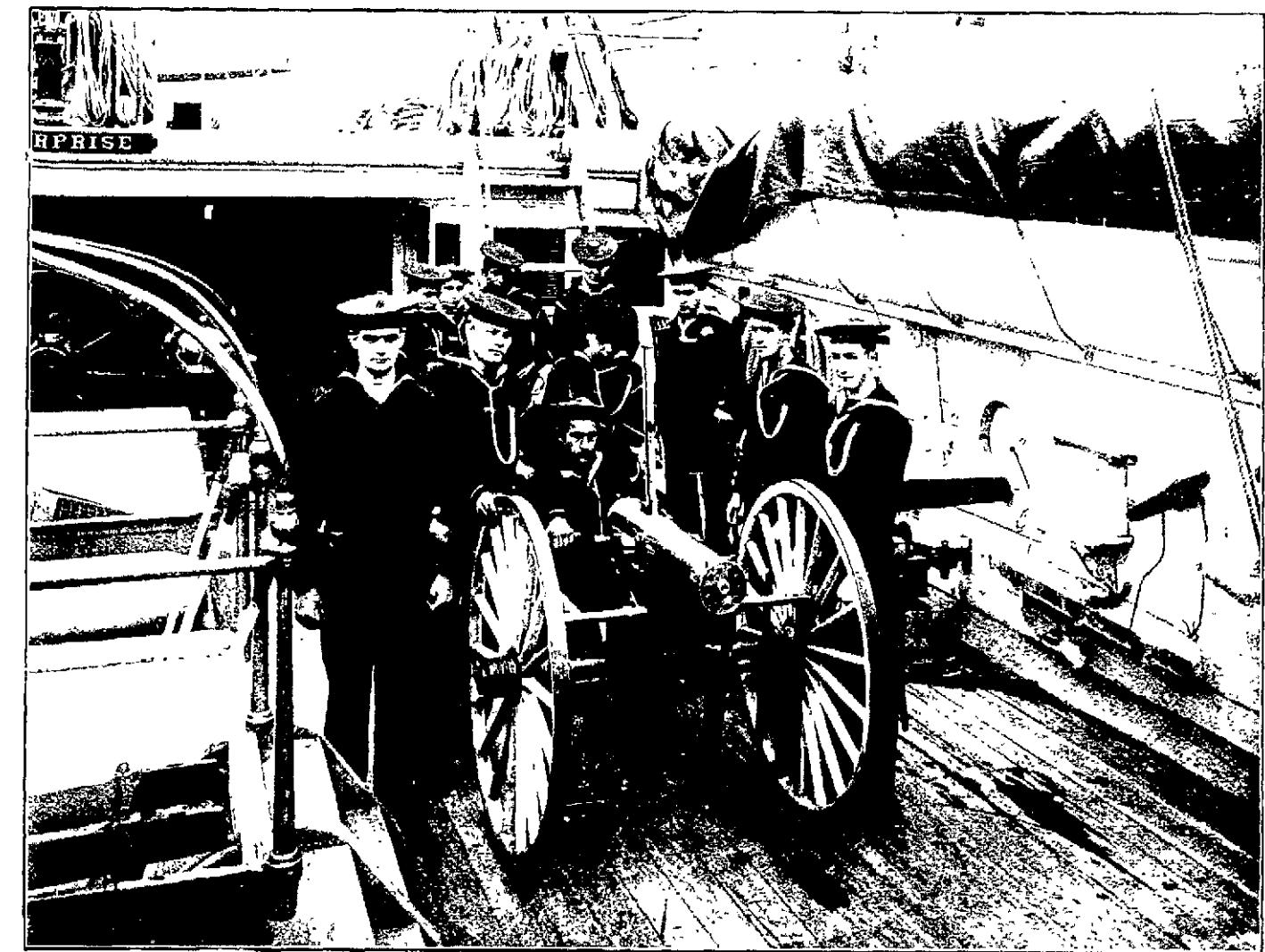
Aside from these the arsenal contains nearly one hundred stand of flint-lock guns used by Connecticut patriots of the Revolution, and other interesting war relics. Prominent in the yard surrounding the flagpole are several guns and piles of cannonballs. These guns are known as trophies, being also relics of the Revolution. Except two bronze pieces they are cast of iron and are from four to twelve-pound in size. These guns inspire a feeling of awe to passers-by, but as they are well spiked they are harmless. Either side of the entrance are iron guns mounted on carriages, taken off from a British ship captured at the mouth of Connecticut River in 1812. They are about seven feet long and probably considered good size in those days.

In the sheds connected with the arsenal are the magazine and several brass field pieces used in the civil war by Connecticut batteries.

During the civil war the arsenal was guarded by the City Guard (Co. F, First Regiment, C. N. G.), Captain Charles H. Prentiss, commanding. The picture was taken about two years ago and the men in front are the surviving members who did duty at that time.

He Chases People with Money.

"An official, occupying a peculiar position on a well-known railway, was induced to divulge some of his experiences. 'My time is greatly taken up in visiting people who, through no fault of their own, have the misfortune to be injured while traveling on the line with which I am connected. Our desire, as you can well imagine, is to keep as clear of the law courts as pos-



A GALLION GUN IN ACTION.

some exceptional individuals actually refuse to accept of anything, others again, cause no end of trouble.

"The average accident causes me to cover an enormous stretch of country in settling with people at their homes, but when any of them take to moving from one health resort to another, I am inclined to class them as nuisances.

"I remember chasing a lady all over the map, embracing such widely-separated places as Bournemouth, Oban, Bath, Scarborough and Boulogne, in the order mentioned, before she would condescend to settle her gradually increasing claim. Occasionally we have passengers who, like Oliver Twist, ask for more; but, of course, having their receipt aequitting us

months he made nearly \$200 for himself, besides making the surrounding country safer for sheep, and then he doubled his earnings by means of the public bounties.

The family of Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the author of the famous series of Savoy operas, is indeed a cycling one. Mr. Gilbert himself is an ardent cyclist, his wife also rides, and they are considerate enough to keep cycles on the establishment for the use of their friends. Even the servants are allowed to ride. For convenience Mr. Gilbert has had a neat stable for bicycles built in the grounds of his country house, known as "Graeme's Dyke," in the beautiful Harrow Weald

She Told Them What "Shy" Meant.

To confuse a witness is generally an easy task, and lawyers know no easier way than to make a witness explain the meaning of his words, knowing that very few people can do so without getting excited. Occasionally a victim resorts to a legal巧, and answers in a spirited and unexpected manner. A lawyer was cross-examining a young girl of rather haughty temper. She had testified that she had seen the defendant "shy" a book at the plaintiff, and the lawyer had seized on the word.

"Shy—shy a book? What do you mean by that? Will you explain to the Court what the word 'shy' means?"

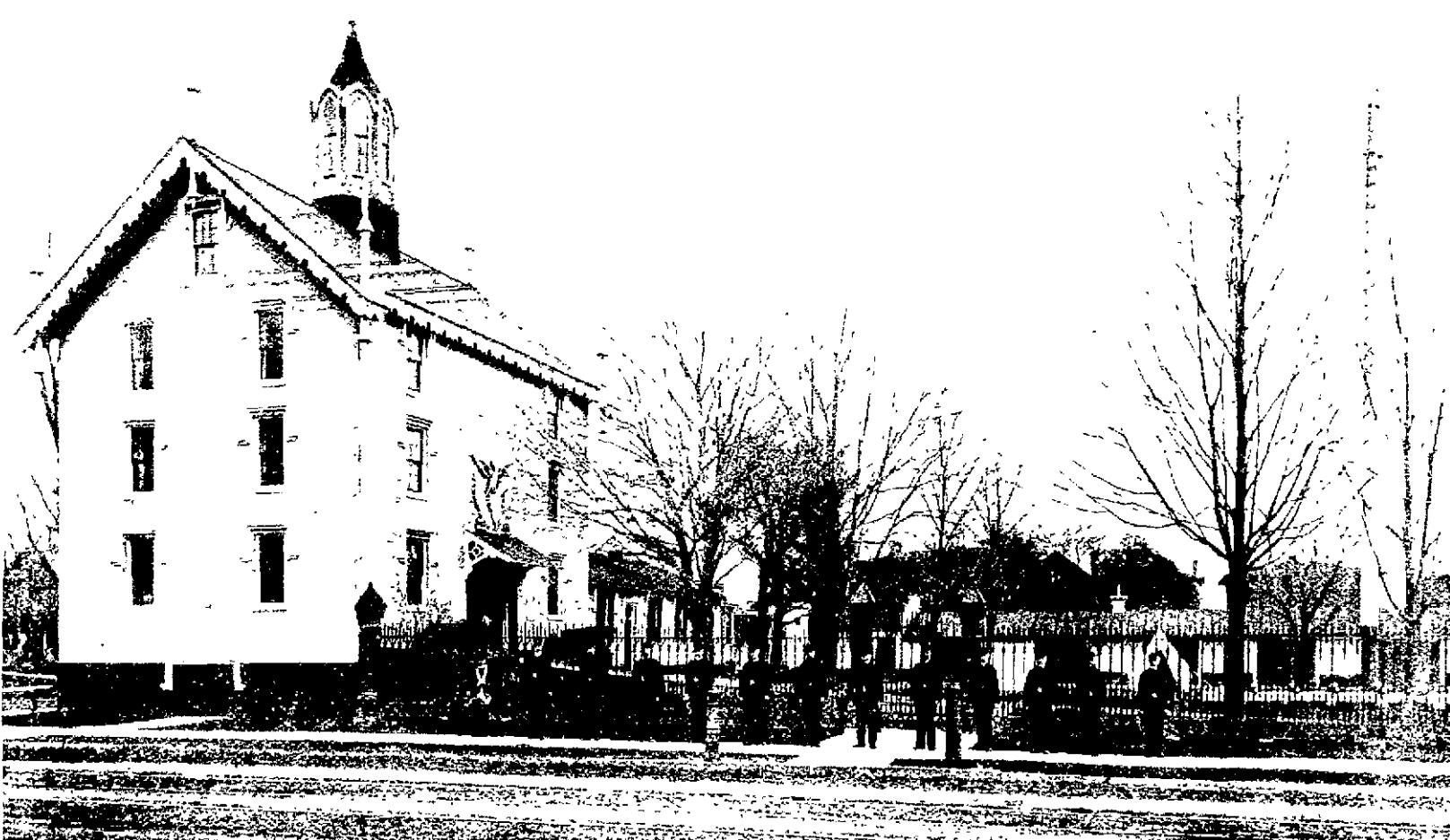
The girl leant over the desk beneath the witness box, picked up a law book, and threw it at the lawyer's head, who dodged just in time.

"I think the Court now understands the meaning of the word 'shy,'" said the judge, gravely, and the girl was allowed to finish her testimony without further interruption.

The Sons and Daughters of Illinois held a meeting in Boston Thursday night. Vice-President Henry Haynie told this story of Lincoln.

"The Fire Hose Co., of Springfield, was very proud of its well-equipped fire apparatus, and desiring to procure some extra supplies subscription papers were sent around. The small boys, myself among the number, were given a share in the work. I went up to some dusty rooms over a grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me numberless questions and I had to tell him all I knew of this fire brigade and its members. Then he said 'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do.'

I'll go home to supper—Mrs. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and then I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving \$50 to the brigade, and she'll say: 'Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough.' So tomorrow, my boy, you come around and get your \$20."—Chicago Times-Herald.



OLD STATE ARSENAL AT HARTFORD.

able in regard to accidents for which we are responsible, and with that end in view I call on the victims as soon after the mishap as is prudent, and endeavor to get them to accept compensation. As we treat them in a very liberal spirit, the majority are only too glad to come to terms in this easy fashion; but while

of all further liability, we refuse a second instalment of compensation."

Ten sheepmen of Drew's Valley, Lake County, Ore., each agreed to pay a neighbor twenty-five cents for every wildebeast, cougar, or coyote he killed in the vicinity of Drew's Gap, and within three

This holds from nine to ten bicycles, and each machine has a proper and separate stand.

Calcutta saw the largest parade of British troops it had ever looked upon at the recent unveiling of the equestrian statue of Lord Roberts of Kandahar.

Lost Years of Youth.

James H. Wallace could have paid \$3,000 for the information contained in the following lines, and been a gainer by the purchase. His experience, which cost dearly, given freely to others.

If the information contained in the following lines had been in the possession of James H. Wallace, of Detroit, Mich., he would have saved more than \$3,000 and would have enjoyed five years of health and happiness, instead of torture.

Mr. Wallace is an expert accountant and bookkeeper, in the office of C. A. Blaikorn & Co., Detroit. He lives with his family in a pretty home at 240 Sixth Street. He was marked by misfortune from his birth, having inherited scrofula.

Still a young man, Mr. Wallace seemed, as he told his story, to have a long life of vigorous health and usefulness before him.

He tells about the remarkable incident that led to his complete restoration as follows:

"The first physician soon said I had a constant blood disorder, and by constant treatment and diet it might be cured!

"Blood purifiers and spring medicines made the eruptions more aggressive and painful. In 1888 I was a fearful looking sight, in fact, repulsive.

"Large ulcers on my limbs discharged continuously.

"I tried everything: took medical baths; went to Medicine Lake, Washington; spent over \$3,000 for medicine and medical service—all wasted money, time and energy.

"My recovery seems like a miracle to me. Its beginning seems like romance. It was as follows:

"One day in the fall I read a newspaper article about a cure effected by Dr. Wil-

liams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It interested me, but I quickly forgot it.

"That afternoon while moving some books I broke an ulcer on my leg and nearly fainted.

"The pain made me sick. I stopped work and dropped into a chair.

"Then I again saw that newspaper article. The paper was lying on the floor, the article exactly as though forcing me to take warning.

"I read it through again carefully and decided to give the pills a trial. The cure described in the paper was like my own case.

"I sent for a box of the pills at once and took some that afternoon.

"From that day I began to mend.

"When one box was finished my friends remarked upon my improved looks.

"Eight boxes cured me completely—there was not a sore left on my body."

Mr. Wallace made affidavit to the truth of his story before Robert E. Hull, Jr., a Notary Public.

Thousands of similar cases illustrate the unequalled power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People over disease of the blood and nerves. No blood disease has been discovered that can withstand the action of their powerful vegetable ingredients, which harmless yet the properties that cause disease. All drugs cost Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People: one box 50 cents; six boxes, \$2.50.

The total loss by reason of the explosion and fire cannot be accurately estimated, but the structure, minor adjoining property and at least 250,000 bushels of wheat which awaited shipment were lost. The insurance upon the building amounts to \$16,000 and that upon the contents to \$200,000. Excellent services by the fire department, on both the land and water sides, and the fortunate escape of brick winds prevented a serious extension of the flames to many Charles-ton buildings. How little the youthful speculator regarded his loss is shown by the statement that, when told of the fire and its result, he remarked: "It is only a trifle."

Considering the warcloud from a local standpoint, every Massachusetts man will be glad to know that, as in the days of the War of the Rebellion, the Eighth regiment of Bay State volunteers opened the road to Washington, so now that organization is first in the field to volunteers as well equipped, well drilled body of 720 officers and men, to join the army that shall fight Spain. Not only that, but the Eighth is ready, if the three battalions formation is decided upon in the army, as from the conference in Washington on Saturday now seems probable, to recruit each one of its 12 companies to the full war quota of 100 officers and men within 24 hours from the permission being received, giving it a complement of 1200, and this from the old members of the organization who have come forward to say that if the regiments goes to war they wish to go with it and will sign the muster roll.

Bryan, the silver tongued; Bryan, the free silver idol; Bryan, the Democratic leader, and Bryan, a half dozen other things, all compressed into one well-shaped, rugged specimen of manhood, has paid us a visit, received the homage of his party followers and departed to conquer other sections of the country. Bryan may be a disappointed man, but he does not show it; he may be hopelessly buried in a deep, dark political grave, but, if so, he doesn't know it. On the contrary, he is heavier, healthier and in every way appears better than when in the city in the last political campaign. He has lost the tired, careworn look, lost a portion of his boyish look, but at the same time has taken on a manly appearance that is wonderfully becoming. In other words, he gives you the impression that he has grown, both mentally and physically.

He has grown in another way in this city, and that is in his bold upon his party. Men who scoffed at him and derided his pretensions to leadership one year and more ago on Saturday last gathered around him, hung upon his words, applauded his utterances and felt honored that they were permitted to sit at the same table and later to shake his hand. Even the mayor and his adherents got into line with George Fred Williams and his followers and all stepped off merrily to the Bryan quick-step. The visit of the Nebraskan did not heal local differences, but it did go a long way toward solidifying the Democracy in favor of the candidate of 1896 and his aspirations for 1900. Bryan and Lee is the ticket you hear mentioned with enthusiasm among Democratic shouters just now.

Did you, who have dealings with smaller stores and have established credit in them, ever think how such a thing could be possible in our great department establishments, where there are thousands of clerks, many of whom must, of course, be entire strangers to you? Yet it is true that credit is given, and that our wealthy families can buy all they desire without paying the cash like ordinary mortals. But the system of identification has always been a complex one, and it is only until recently that an attempt has been made to simplify it. One of our big establishments has, however, recently adopted a rather convenient method for avoiding the irritating delays to which "charge customers" have of necessity been subjected when ordering goods. To each person having a regular account with the house has been sent a silver medal of a size convenient for the purse. This is shown to the clerk authorizes him to send in the charge and at once deliver the goods without the long string of identifications formerly required. This is one of the cases where silver is just as good as gold.

Patriots' day, a holiday in this state, and generally in this city, was quietly observed. To newspaper workers, newsmen and to everybody connected with the issuing of daily newspapers it was not a holiday at all. The importance of the crisis in national affairs overshadowed all other considerations, and the usual editions and extras appeared. The people demanded the news, and the publishers gave it to them. This only goes to show how dependent the public is on the daily press. It has become accustomed to having placed before it promptly the doings of the world, and, no matter if editors and others lose a holiday, must be served promptly. Extra editions on Sunday are one of the probabilities of the near future and are almost sure to follow a declaration of

There are less than 10 grain elevators in the whole city and of large ones, in which class that at Charlestown belonged, hardly half as many. There has not been an elevator fire worth referring to in Boston within the memory of the present generation, though in western cities they are common enough. The explosion, which was the first announcement of trouble, blew off the whole monitor top of the structure, sending timbers flying in all directions, down through stables, dwelling houses and other buildings. The substance that exploded was the fine grain dust, the accumulation of months and possibly years. This grain dust is almost as sensitive and powerful as gunpowder. Probably spontaneous combustion, or at least intense heating of the grain, produced the accumulation. No better theory than this has been advanced, and there are very strong precedents to give it plausibility.

BELLES OF HAVANA.

HOW THE SEÑORITAS ARE OCCUPIED IN WARTIME.

Their Grief Is Too Deep For Tears, and They Wear the Dress of Mourning. Mirth Amid Tragedy—The Señorita's Personal Charms.

[Special Correspondence.]

HAVANA, April 4.—In Havana, counting out the soldiers, there are 20 women where there is one man. The missing 19 men are either in the bushes with the insurgents, in the hospitals or in graves. La señoritas and la señoras sit all the long day in big rocking chairs and rock and rock. They are sad eyed and composed. Their grief is too deep for tears. All wear the dress of mourning.

War with the United States? Of what interest is that to the women of Havana? None. War has already taken away father, husband, lover and brother. Who has she left to fight the United

States? Speak to her of a possible war and she displays not the slightest interest. For her such a war would have no terrors. How can she lose more or suffer more since she has already lost all, suffered all?

In the evening the military band plays in the plaza. The señoritas leave their rocking chairs, don the mantilla and go to hear the music. Alone? Never! By the señorita's side is la señora or the inevitable dama. They promenade; they smile through their sadness, for grief is intermittent. Like war, it has its periods of truce. In the plaza, side by side, walk the señoritas and the soldiers, the Cuban woman and Spanish man of arms. Here is a picture as novel as it is terrible, a picture of mirth amid tragedy, for here are Spanish soldiers in white walking by the side of the Cuban women in black, the very soldiers perhaps who have shot the husbands, the sweethearts, fathers or brothers of the women beside them. Here is a truce indeed. Here is peace between the men who kill and the women who suffer because of the killing.

But the men of Cuba are scarce, and the Cuban women are numerous. Surely a woman must talk to some one besides a woman. So she goes to the plaza in the evening to talk to the enemy of her island and her independence.

Is the señorita of Havana beautiful? As a New Yorker would say, "Are there any pretty girls about?" Alas, there are many beautiful eyes and few pretty girls! If it were only a question of eyes, there would be no race on earth as universally beautiful as the woman of Cuba. Even if her features are perfect the señorita spoils the effect with a coating of powder. She carries the powder with her wherever she goes. It covers the face like a mask. The effect is ghastly. When her face is not powdered, it is greasy. This greasy look is due to perspiration, unavoidable in so warm a climate.

In the tobacco factories every girl has her box of powder and the necessary handkerchief to apply it. I was in one of the rooms of the factory of La Corona, where 200 cigarette girls sit at work. The clock showed a quarter to 10. At 10 the girls would go to breakfast. But in the intervening 15 minutes they all had something to do—they must needs put on the ghastly mask of powder. Even little girls not more than 8 years old whitened their faces.

With all classes it is the same—too much powder. With all ages it is the same—too much powder.

The monthly soirees given by the Club National are the swell society

ABRAHAM CAHAN.

of the life working Jews live here. It may be some time before such a writer appears, because the members of the class from which he must rise are as yet bound closely to the severest toil, and it may be that he has already made his first appearance in the person of Abraham Cahan, whose "Yekl," issued in 1896, attracted some attention from literary folk.

The book deals solely with the denizens of the east side in New York, now given up almost wholly to garment making Hebrews from central and eastern Europe. As a series of character sketches it is singularly illuminating, and Mr. Howells predicted a heavy demand for it, no doubt basing his prophecy on the pleasure which its perusal afforded him personally. But, unfortunately for its general sale, the thread of the story on which the character sketches are strung is both slight and somewhat unattractive, and the readers of "Yekl" have not been overnumerous.

Had the book made a decided hit, Mr. Cahan would probably have written a second story some time before this, and there is reason to expect that his next venture in fiction will contain more to attract the general reader than is afforded by "Yekl."

As told by himself, the story of his wandering through Russia before he succeeded in crossing the frontier, his narrow escapes from the secret police and his early struggles here in the United States is one of thrilling and fascinating interest, being full of the unexpected sort of thing that Mr. Howells says never happens in real life. It is hoped by his friends that he will some time utilize this material, which is by far the best that is in his possession.

In the meantime he is struggling with his own problems, editing a monthly printed in Yiddish for his fellow Hebrews and earning his living by teaching night school and occasional contributions to the newspapers. He is a close reader of all American fiction and by a curious exemplification of the law of contraries is an admirer of both Hawthorne the elder and Howells.

OBORNE SPENCER.

MANTILLA GIRL OF HAVANA.

events of Havana's winter season. The club membership comprises both Cubans and Spaniards. At these balls, therefore, you can again see examples at war consorting as friends. But for the sprinkling of uniforms an American present at a soiree of the Club National would suppose the island of Cuba was in state of the most serene peace. La señorita is there, of course. And these are not the señoritas of the tobacco factory nor yet the señoritas of the plaza promenade. They are the belles and the buds of Havana's Four Hundred. They are, as a rule, underlined and overpowdered, the men the same, for in Havana even the men powder their faces. At the last soiree of this club I made careful observations. There was not a man present whose height would measure

over 5 feet 8 inches.

As this was the most high-toned social affair of the season, any American, having been invited, would naturally go dressed as for a ball in New York. He enters the ballroom. He is the only

man in the room in evening dress. The men wear their clothes of the day, and not a single señorita wears a low cut gown. In the room there are not half a dozen bare arms and no bare shoulders at all.

Most of the women—there are probably 200 dancing—wear a domino and mask. The dominoes are homemade affairs consisting only of a hood and cape. After studying these 200 señoritas of the best Havana stock for two or three hours the American carries away with him such impressions as these:

The señoritas of Havana has very broad hips, too broad.

She is usually too stout for her height.

When she is tall, she is very thin.

Her mouth is large and voluptuous, and on her lips there is plenty of rouge.

Her teeth are large and white and gleaming, but they are usually far apart, and not more than one señorita in ten can be said to have a "perfect row of pearls."

The señoritas' cheeks are seldom plump, seldom have much natural color. The skin tint is olive, but more often

Her hair and her eyes are her glory. Her hair quivers like a mane and indicates the passion that comes of Spanish blood. She rolls her eyes; she talks with her eyes; she flirts, cajoles and captures you with her eyes; she holds you with her eyes.

She cannot converse for more than a few minutes on any subject. You must be satisfied with two glorious eyes.

After an American man has spent a single evening with the señoritas of Havana he yearns for a glimpse of the New York girl.

GILSON WILLETS.

THE PEN OF THE JEW.

WILL IT BE A STRONG FACTOR IN THE FIGHT OF THE FUTURE?

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 12.—It is the opinion of several critics and writers of the first grade, including W. D. Howells, the novelist, and Ripley Hitchcock of the Appleton publishing house, that some of the strangest fiction of the future will deal with the life of the working Jews in America. To be done well, however, this sort of literature must come from the pen of a Hebrew writer, since none but one of that blood could fully understand the phases of character to be depicted or the peculiar conditions

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THE PLANET VENUS.

WHY WE KNOW SO LITTLE ABOUT THAT HEAVENLY BODY.

Differing Theories That Have Been Advanced Since the First Observation by Cassini in 1603—The Opinion of Camille Flammarion.

The planet Venus is our nearest celestial neighbor, the moon alone excepted. And yet our knowledge of Venus, as compared with that of Mars, is comparatively small. This is because of the lack of effort to increase that knowledge, but to other causes beyond our control, which are explained by Camille Flammarion in Le Bulletin de la Societe Astronomique de France. M. Flammarion writes as follows:

"When Venus is nearest to us, with a telescope magnifying 30 times only it appears as large as the moon as seen with the naked eye. An instrument which magnifies 300 times exhibits Venus to us ten times longer in diameter than the moon, and a magnifying power of 600 makes Venus 20 times larger than the moon. Instruments which magnify thus give great opportunities for telescopic study, and they have produced marvelous results in the case of Mars, a planet both farther from us and smaller than Venus. In the case of the latter planet we are as yet not sure of anything."

"The reason of this is the difficulty of observation. In the first place, since Venus revolves around the sun in an orbit interior to ours the time of its greatest proximity is when it passes between the sun and us. Its illuminated hemisphere is naturally always turned toward the sun. The actual phases analogous to those of the moon. The nearer Venus comes to the earth the less we see of its surface. The farther it gets away from us the more we see of its surface, but the planet is reduced to its smallest apparent dimension. A second circumstance, not less deplorable for the success of our studies, is that Venus is surrounded by an immense atmosphere, twice as dense and much higher than ours. The effect of this is that we never can be sure



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"THE MAINE" Appropriately Framed for \$1.00.

TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

CONWAY CREAMERY BUTTER.

Guaranteed the best butter sold in the city 23c lb.

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They are corkers, strictly high grade with all the excellence that means. No better value for the money can be found in any bicycle handled in North Adams.

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See them before you buy your new wheel. Wheels repaired and adjusted by experts in a minute while you wait.

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Except the prices. Same old moderate charges, but brand new goods—the freshest and neatest. New styles, the latest and most perfect. New workmanship, the most skilled and city trained. Results: The most novel and artistic effects anywhere possible in Spring Millinery.

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Four-room tenement on Yale st.; \$7 per month. F. Graves, Luthier. 1251-16

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First-class store, plate stand, corner of Miner and Union streets. Apply to Thomas Quinn, 22 Union street. 1245-16

Tenement 7 rooms with latest improvements 159 East Main street. Inquire at the American Clothier store, 20 Main street. 1246-16

Excellent farm, 100 acres of horse and land. Very good opportunities for market gardening. F. B. Locke, third floor, 96 Main street. 1247-16

Tenement, corner of Hoosac and Ashland streets. Not air and cold water and bath. 116 Main street. W. Gallup, North Adams Savings Bank Block. 1248-16

A 6-room tenement, Luther st., \$12 per month. 13-room tenement, Lincoln st., \$15 per month. Inquire at Beer & Dowlin's law office, 15 Main street. 1249-16

A 7-room tenement, 50 Liberty st. 1250-16

Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply F. E. Pike, 46 East Quincy st. 1251-16

Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Roland block. 1252-16

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Furnished rooms pleasant and very desirable. bath, &c. No. 2 New Blackstone Block. Mrs. Bent. 1253-16

Table board and rooms, 30 Summer street, corner Black street. 1254-16

FOR SALE

A 40-acre farm, plenty of fruit, well watered, within three miles of this city. Inquire of C. W. Sherman, 9 West River st. 1255-16

First Class horse, meat-cut and butcher tools for sale at bargain. Inquire at 44-46 Brooklyn street. 1256-16

SITUATIONS WANTED

The North Adams Employment Bureau, Room 7, Adams block, is open to all, for headquarters for obtaining help and situations. J. George, Manager. 1257-16

Situations by dreamer of some experience. Apply to Brewsterell ave. 1258-16

COMPANY M IS READY

Has Received No Orders, But is Ready to Enlist on Short Notice.

MANY LOCAL MEN WANT TO JOIN

Berkshire's Only Military Company Will Be One of the Best in the Field, If Called On. Anticipating War Prices of Provisions.

Berkshire's only representative in the state militia, Company M of Adams, is naturally the center of local war excitement. No orders have been received from headquarters, but the probable order to place the company on a war footing by placing the ranks to 100 men could be met promptly.

Already 30 men are on the lists of the company as wanting to enlist. A few of those are from this city. The enlistment terms of four men will expire very soon, but they will re-enlist. Nearly every member of the company has expressed his intention of enlisting as volunteer in case of being called on, as they probably will be. The places of any who do not could be promptly filled.

Many young men of this city are anxious to enlist, and all want to join Company M. A number will probably send their names in at once. The reputation of the company under the leadership of Captain Hicks is justly high, and several from other towns have expressed a desire to join it in preference to any other organization.

A report was circulated that a number of them had left town for fear of war, but this is untrue and unjust to the company. Five members have recently left the town to look for work, but left their addresses with Captain Hicks, with the request to be sent for as soon as a call for troops came. Members of the company who are away have also written to be sent for in case of a call.

Col. Clark of the 20th regiment said at Springfield yesterday that he thought the orders to increase the strength of the militia would be issued Monday. None of the companies have enough equipment for 100 men but will be supplied rapidly.

The bill introduced in the state legislature yesterday providing for a bounty of \$100 for each volunteer has also been causing much interest.

The rising prices of provisions have caused many housekeepers to buy large quantities of flour and other staples, before the real war prices begin to be seriously felt.

A party of boys got out on a hill in Bucksville Friday evening and fired a cannon until the residents of the region began to suspect that the Spaniards had followed the example of Bryan and carried the war into the "enemy's" country.

False War Bulletins.

The mischief-maker is abroad in the land in the shape of the manufacturer of war stories—the capture of war vessels, sinking of American ships, naval battles etc., etc. These rumors go from mouth to mouth and some are posted up as authentic news. About one out of ten of them possess some truth. This circulation of fake war news is to be expected in these exciting times. It is time to believe these stories when you hear them from authentic sources.

War Song at Kirmess.

The attendance at the kirmess Friday night was large, as usual, and the audience was well entertained. The singing by the Kalmia quartet was, as always, a popular feature and a great hit was made when they sang in connection with one of their selections two original verses on the war with Spain. The verses were composed by Miss Smith, a teacher in one of our schools, and they hit the audience just right. The kirmess will close tonight and the hall will probably be crowded.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sessions of the Troy conference yesterday were given up to general business and addresses.

The Sons of St. George attended the concert and hall of the Sons of St. George at 8 p.m. Friday evening.

W. Brayton, who is suffering from partial paralysis of the lower limbs, has been confined to his bed for three weeks.

Mayor Cady has been invited by Mayor Dodge of Worcester to attend the dedication of the new city hall in that city next Thursday and will probably do so.

H. M. Morse of Williamstown is selling in this city onions which he has grown this spring. This is probably the earliest local crop that has been brought to market.

Every effort is being made by The Transcript to publish only absolutely authentic war news. False rumors are heard, new ones every hour. The fake-maker is in clover these days.

The Eagle street Stars defeated the Center streets this morning at baseball by the score of 10 to 2. It was the fourth victory for the Stars. The opposing pitchers were Blanchard and Gurney.

The question of an appropriation for the purchase of land for the normal school is causing considerable debate in the legislative committee, but there is a strong hope on the part of those interested that the appropriation of \$15,000 will be made.

The funeral of Lois, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Walker, will be held at the house, 152 Ashland street, Sunday at 3 p.m. Rev. W. L. Tenney will officiate and the burial will be in Hillsdale cemetery.

—Mayor Cady and Commissioner of Public Works Englek met the property owners of North street at city hall yesterday, to come to some agreement in regard to the grade and damage cases there. Another meeting will be held Monday afternoon on North street, where the conditions can be seen, and an agreement is expected.

Bernadette, the two year old daughter of Prof. M. D. LeClos, met with a very painful accident Friday afternoon. She was playing in the room where her mother was sewing and stopped on a needle. It pierced the heel of her heel, and entered the fleshly part of her heel. In trying to extract it, the needle was broken off, part of it remaining in the foot, making a bad wound. Dr. W. F. McGrath attended the case.

15 and 25 cent packages at groceries.

MAY PREVENT GREYLOCK BILL.

Committee Warned to Report No More Appropriations. State Road Hearing.

Representative Magenix says the committee on harbors and public lands is planning to come to this city next week to visit Greylock mountain, which it is proposed to make a state reservation. If the committee comes it will reach here Wednesday at midnight, as owing to the pressure of business it will not be able to leave Boston before 7 p.m. The committee will stop at the Wilson and will visit the mountain Thursday and probably return to Boston Thursday night.

The fate of the Greylock park enterprise, for this year, at least, is uncertain, as the governor has warned the ways and means committee to recommend no more appropriations of any kind, owing to the appropriation of \$500,000 for war expenses.

For this reason it is possible that the committee will not report on the Greylock matter till next year, and it may not come to North Adams, although the present plan is as above stated.

The fixed date for this visit is unfortunate, as Thursday is the time set for a hearing at the state house on the proposed state road between this city and Adams. A number of the leading men of this city and Adams want to attend that hearing, and they would also very much like to be here to meet the committee, but Mr. Magenix says the committee can come at no other time. Mayor Cady and others interested greatly regret that these matters have become "bunched," but unless the committee can fix another date for its visit there will be no help for it.

North Adams, R. B. PO. A. E.
Keeler, 2. 1 2 2 1 0
Jones, s. 1 0 2 1 0 0
Trainor, 3. 1 1 1 1 0 0
Hill, 1. 0 1 8 1 1 0
Gorman, r. 0 1 2 0 0 0
McDevitt, o. 0 0 6 1 0 0
Mahoney, m. 1 1 8 0 0 0
Place, l. 0 1 2 0 0 0
Gallagher, p. 1 1 3 0 0 0

Total 5 8 27 8 2
CUBAN GIANTS. R. B. PO. A. E.
W. Jackson, l. 2 2 10 1 0 0
O. Jackson, lb. 0 0 1 0 1 0 0
Penn, 2. 0 1 5 3 0 0
Oliver, c. 0 2 2 1 0 0
Trusty, s. 0 0 1 5 0 0
Mickey, p. 0 0 2 2 0 0
Schank, 3. 0 0 2 3 1 0
Anthony, m. 2 0 0 0 0 0
Carter, r. 0 0 1 0 0 0

Total 4 5 24 15 4
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
North Adams 0 0 2 2 8 0 0 0 0 5
Cuban Giants 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 4
Times at bat, North Adams 33, Cuban Giants 31. Stolen bases, Jones, O. Jackson, 2; Mahoney, Keefe, Anthony 2; two-base hits, Oliver, Penn, Gorman; three-base hit, Gallagher; first base on balls, W. Jackson, O. Jackson, Penn, Anthony, Jones, Mickey; left on bases, North Adams 5, Cuban Giants 7; struck out, Jones, Anthony 2, Penn, Mickey, Schank, Gallagher, Mahoney; batters hit, Trusty, Anthony; double plays, Trainor, Keefe and Hill; Schank, O. Jackson and Penn; Jones, Hill and McDevitt; passed balls, Gallagher. Time, 1h. 50m. Umpire, Edward Ryan.

Old Resident Has a Match Safe.

Theodore Jennings, of Indianapolis, Ind., arrived in the city Wednesday and dropped in at Flaherty's cigar store on Eagle street, where he formerly worked as a cigar maker for Daniel Reardon. He thought that he might find his old employer still there, but soon learned that he had left the city. It is nearly 20 years since Mr. Jennings left North Adams and he finds that great changes have taken place here.

Mr. Jennings has invented a match safe which is a decided novelty. It is tightly enclosed and by working a lever the end of a match is run out through a small hole. When the match is pulled from the safe it is lighted by the friction.

The safe is designed for use in hotels' saloons and other places where matches are kept for free use, and where many make a practice of filling their pockets with matches. Mr. Jennings is trying to enlist capital to push the invention.

Fisher Fire Companies' Dance.

The new Fisher Hose and Hook and Ladder companies of Brattleboro held their first social affair Friday evening, and presented themselves most successfully as entertainers. The old school rooms were prettily decorated, and with the 300 merry dancers presented an attractive scene. Music was furnished by a violin and banjo, and dancing continued till a late hour this morning. James Dungan was announcer. Many members of the other companies were present, including Chief Byars. The proceeds of the dance will be used to provide equipment for the company.

License Commissioners' Troubles.

The license commissioners met again last evening, and discussed the various applications. Most of the remaining licenses were granted, but a few still remain to be decided, and the board will meet again Monday, when it is hoped the entire list may be settled and given out.

One thing that is taking considerable discussion is an affidavit presented by Thomas Dempsey. This is against the saloon of Thomas Mulcaire & Co., in which Dempsey has been a partner. It states that the sum of \$100 a month has been paid by the saloon to John Crowley of Boston, a former proprietor of the saloon. This, he claims, was in payment for Crowley's influence in securing a license. Crowley was in the city two weeks ago, and was working in favor of the license, which probably would have been granted anyway. The board is understood to be divided on the subject.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Chas H. Boswell of Cohoes, N. Y., is in the city today.

Charles A. King, editor of the Berkshire Courier of Great Barrington, visited friends in this city today. He has just returned from Southern Vermont, where he says war enthusiasm is greater than in Berkshire.

NOT FOR FRIENDS.

Are We to Eat What We Don't Want.

A famous physician, in a late article on the subject of health, speaking particularly of the value of good digestion, says: "Don't eat anything you don't want, even to please your friends.

"Don't be afraid of microbes; they will not hurt you.

"A healthy condition of the stomach makes a healthy skin and a good complexion.

"Learn and practice good habits; they are a joy and not a pest.

"A diet with an eye to acquiring flesh should consist of liquids—milk, water, but not coffee or tea; no hot breads, plenty of butter and cheese.

"Above all, eat slowly and never exercise until half an hour after meals."

Another says: "I have known weak eyes cured by leaving off coffee, and hundreds of other cases of nervous trouble, like kidney complaints, dyspepsia, liver and heart trouble, and bowel complications directly relieved by the abandonment of coffee and the use of Postum Food Coffee.

The alkaloids of coffee are a serious poison to many people and when one finds disease coming on, it is high time to stop the cause and take some natural food like Postum Food Coffee, which rebuilds the broken down nerve centers all over the human body. Ten days trial will prove the facts and furnish great relief to the sufferer.

15 and 25 cent packages at groceries.

Headache Quickly Cured.